



# PROOFS

Journal's crusade against the rotten beef conspirators reaching a successful issue. Court of Inquiry comes to New York.

# TO-DAY!

# RALEIGH

# RECEPTION

# ASSURED. HURRAH!



THE PRESIDENT—"Mark, you have honored yourself and your State in the Senate; but did we not commit a small wrong in jolting old John Sherman?"  
HANNA—"That may be a woman's view of it, but I had to hail from somewhere. I suppose you think I should have come from Indian Territory."  
THE PRESIDENT—"That's right, Mark; you are always logical."

THE court of inquiry appointed by the President for the purpose of investigating General Miles's charges that canned and dressed beef supplied the army by the Commissary Department of the United States in the recent campaigns was unfit for food and without nutriment, and had been chemically treated, convened in the Army Building, on Whitehall street, today.

The court consists of Major-General Wade, president; Brigadier-General Davis, Colonel Gillespie and Colonel George B. Davis, recorder. Its mission in New York will be to take the testimony of Governor Theodore Roosevelt and examine into other testimony which will be brought out by witnesses subpoenaed by Major J. W. Lee, who represents General Miles before the military body.

The court began its labors in Washington February 19, and inside of two days after convening it was evident that General Miles was to be put in the position of the defendant.

A violent antipathy was shown to his submitting his official report and resting there. The court made it patent to every one that Miles was to be held responsible for the official declarations and reports of every man under him. Officers and privates alike submitted a great mass of evidence bearing on General Miles's position, all of which strengthened him in the public mind. The court of inquiry, however, placed itself in the attitude of a board of investigation, whose evident intention was to put Miles on the rack and force him to step down from the dignified position of the Major-General in command, whose report should have been accepted as final.

Day after day the crusade against General Miles asserted itself with renewed energy, and the Chicago packers, emboldened by the attitude of the Court of Inquiry, began to frame its defence on the same lines that they had adopted in the Egan court-martial, which preceded the Miles Court of Inquiry but a few days. The publication in the Journal of a score of telegrams which passed between the Chicago packers and their Washington agents lobbying in the interests of the Beef Trust halted the packing gang for a time.

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## 3 STATE SENATORS, MALBY, WILLIS AND BRACKETT, BOLT.

Albany, N. Y., March 23.—The Journal exclusively printed the fact a month ago that the Republicans had lost control of the State Senate. The truth of this statement was made apparent to-day. With a working majority in the possession of the upper branch of the Legislature, the Republican machine failed to advance the biennial sessions resolution, which it had made a caucus measure under the influence of the party whip and party threats.

The break in the Republican ranks is of the most serious character. Not only was the biennial resolution beaten to-day after a most vicious and prolonged battle, but it was shown that the caucus lash hereafter during this session would fall of its purpose and that the Police and Civil Service bills were doomed to fail.

The record of the voting to-day on the biennial sessions question showed three Republicans voting against it. These were Malby, Brackett and Willis. The latter attended the caucus at which the resolution was made a party question. These three were just enough to beat the resolution. It is said on excellent authority that four more Republicans stand ready to bolt if the resolution cannot be beaten otherwise. Senator Elsborg voted once with his fellow Republicans and then left the chamber.

Senator McArron, a Democrat, voted with the Republicans. He declined to explain why.

When the resolution was reached in Committee of the Whole, minority leader Grady attacked it.

Senator Malby followed in a speech in which he denounced the practice of the Republican leaders, who make everything a caucus measure which they want to pass, whether it is of a political nature or not. He denied the right of the Caucus Committee to call a caucus on this matter, and he bluntly refused to permit any small party leader to tell him how he should vote.

Senator Stranahan, E. R. Brown and Elsborg battled for the resolution. The first vote taken was on a proposed amendment authorizing the Legislature to convene the court of inquiry. If this had been adopted the resolution would have been practically new one and it would have been delayed for two years. But the enemies of the bill were intent upon its immediate death. They voted the amendment down by a tie vote of 25 to 25. Then

## OLD TICKET FOR THE G. O. P. IN 1900

Hanna, McKinley and Hobart Decide That the Old Team Shall Run Again.

Thomasville, Ga., March 23.—President McKinley spent pretty much the whole of to-day in the open air, as did Vice-President Hobart. Outdoor life in a mild and dry climate is doing much to improve the health of each.

The President after breakfast sat in a rocking chair on the porch and dispatched some little business with Secretary Cortel.

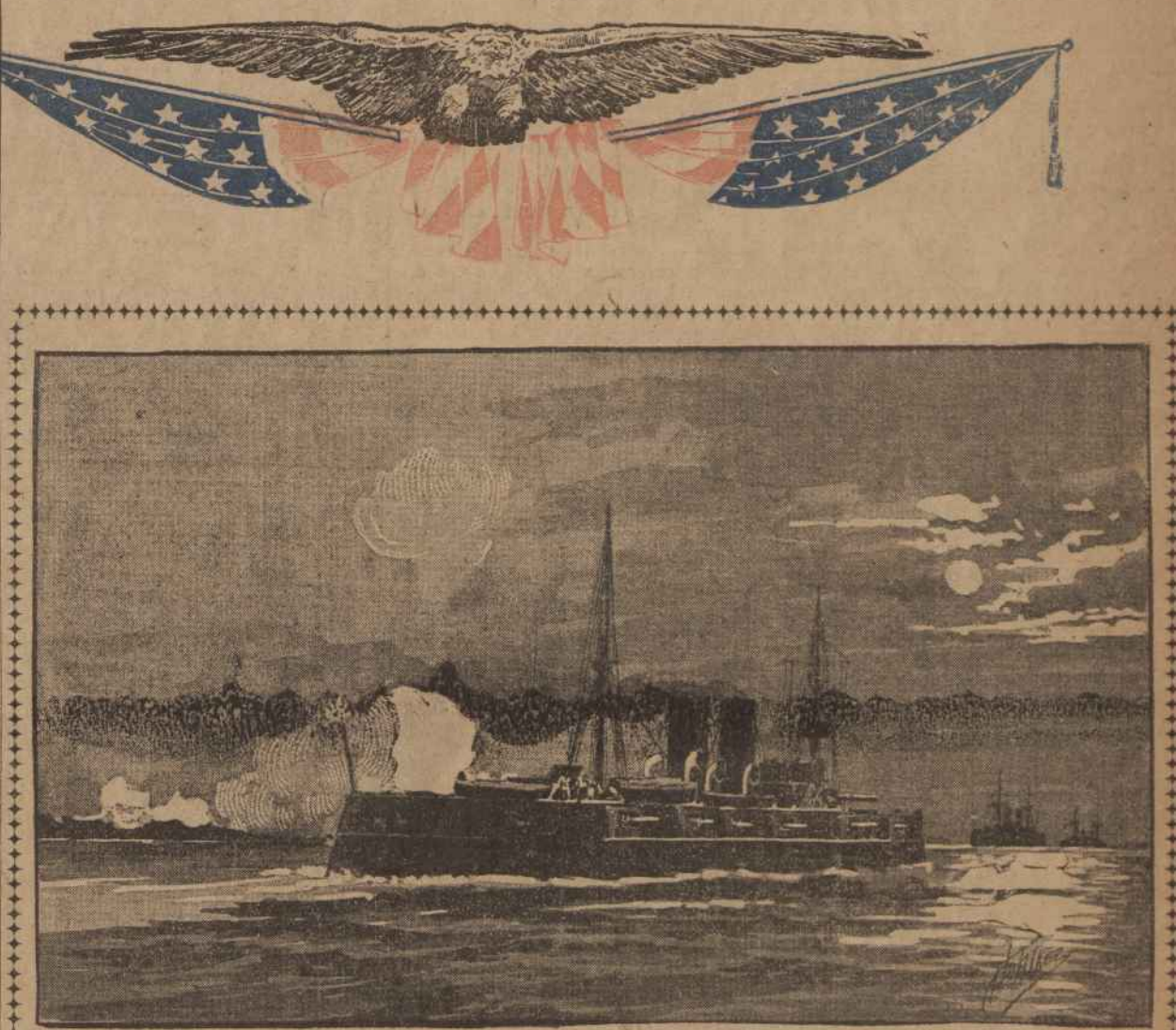
Then came a drive—a tally-ho party, the whip being Charles Chapin, nephew of Senator Hanna. President McKinley, wearing a black derby instead of the accustomed light hat, occupied the box with him.

Others of the party were the Vice-President, Mrs. Hobart, young Garret Hobart, Senator Hanna and Miss Hanna. After a light luncheon at the house, there was another drive to the Country Club, the recognized social institution of Thomasville.

The President signed appointments and transacted some other necessary business to-night. The Jekyll Island trip having caused reports of a conference there, with a possibility that Speaker Reed would be nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. McKinley in 1900, it can be said authoritatively that politics were tabooed at Jekyll Island.

Moreover, the statement can be made that the closest and most cordial relations exist between McKinley, Hobart and Hanna and that they have a definite understanding that if Mr. McKinley is re-nominated, Mr. Hobart will again be his running mate.

To-morrow the party will leave here for Tallahassee, where they hope to escape all elaborate functions, and Governor Bloxham has been so notified. Monday probably will find the President started on his return journey to Washington. The Vice-President and Senator Hanna will remain here.



The Raleigh Firing the First Gun at Manila. Dewey's squadron entered the harbor of Manila at midnight. It was bright moonlight, but the Spanish gunners in the forts El Fraile and La Monja (the Monk and the Nun) did not see them until the Olympia and the Baltimore had passed. When the Raleigh was passing, the Spaniards woke up and fired. The shell flew over the Raleigh's stern. The Raleigh answered with a 5-inch gun, really the first gun of the action that resulted in the destruction of Admiral Montolo's fleet and the capture of the Cavite batteries.

Washington Has Listened to New York's Request, and the Cruiser That Fired the First Gun of the War in the Orient Will Be Welcomed Here.

## LONG WILL CABLE THE RALEIGH TO COME HERE.

"I understand the Raleigh is soon due at the Azores. On her reporting there I will have her cabled to go to New York."—SECRETARY LONG'S Announcement.

The Raleigh is coming to New York. The metropolis' request for an opportunity to do honor to the heroes of the gallant ship that fired the first gun in the Philippines has been honored by the Government at Washington, and yesterday Secretary of the Navy Long said that when the Raleigh reported at the Azores she should be ordered on to this city.

The next question is how shall the city's enthusiasm be given expression?

The reception must be on a magnificent scale. Every man and woman, boy and girl, in the greater city who admires brave deeds should do something to applaud the first of Dewey's ships to return to us, even if it is only to stand on the river bank and yell as she goes by.

Here is a programme suggested from the Navy Yard, where they know about such things:

The Raleigh should be met as far down the bay as possible by pleasure boats and excursion steamers and any Government ships that may be in port and escorted the river as far as Grant's Tomb, where she will fire a salute. All the shipping in the harbor should be decorated, and there should not be a flagstaff in the city, particularly on the bay and river front, without its flag.

After the salute at the tomb the Raleigh should return as far as about Thirty-fourth street, and there anchor for a couple of days, to give the people a chance to visit her. The public will be invited on board if this programme be decided upon.

Beside the triumphal sailing of the Raleigh up the North River there must be a procession on shore. The marines and the blue jackets of the cruiser will probably march up Broadway to Madison square. There will be no lack of escort.

Other Warships' Crews May Parade. The marines and crews of the New Orleans and the Massachusetts are at the navy yard, where these ships are undergoing repairs, and the Navy Department, which is not in the habit of doing things by halves, will doubtless consent to their parading.

The State authorities will hardly be less responsive to the popular desire, and will doubtless authorize the Naval Reserve to join in welcoming the returned fighters. The Naval Reserve boys themselves are eager to do their part.

The Astor Battery, which was at Manila during the war, is anxious to cheer its old friends of the Raleigh, and, though the battery as a military organization has disbanded, it has declared its purpose of getting together again and firing a salute to the war ship if it is permitted. The battery's guns are in the possession of the Remington people, who will probably make no objection to lending them for a day.

So there will be no lack of features to the Raleigh's reception.

Steamboat men declare that New York will give the Raleigh a welcome as hearty and big as any shown to the home-coming heroes who have arrived heretofore. The

## M'CALL SAYS WELCOME HER.

New York ought to give the Raleigh a reception unique in history. The city will do its share if the Government allows the famous cruiser to come to New York. She is the delegate of Dewey's glorious fleet, and as she represents the whole lot of them she must receive as great an ovation as if she was the whole procession. The city government will not be behindhand in extending the welcome of New York to the Raleigh. There is not much time to get ready if she is coming, and I think we all ought to jump in at once and prepare for it.

JOHN T. M'CALL, Leader of the Democratic Members of the Board of Aldermen.

## COOGAN CALLS FOR A TRIUMPH.

Of course we'll have to have the Raleigh up the North River to show how we appreciate what Dewey's ships did for us at the other side of the world. My idea of it is that if the cruiser did not come back here to let us cheer her after her honorable work most of the people of Manhattan would invade the Navy Yard to take a look at her there. It is too bad that we haven't Dewey's whole fleet here at once, but maybe the enthusiasm would be too much for us. These boys on the Astor station have had hard work of it for a year, and they are certainly entitled to all the honor that we can do them. They won a great victory for us and took an empire away from Spain. When was it that victors came back to their own country without being accorded a triumph? Why, that's half the fun of winning victories.

JAMES J. COOGAN, President of the Borough of Manhattan.

men who speculate in a financial way upon the enthusiasm of New Yorkers have made plans long ago to gather in a harvest, and they declare that New Yorkers stop not at expense when their enthusiasm is once aroused, and so these speculators have gone about to hire tugs and steamers.

Speculators Hiring Tugs. The mere announcement of the possible visit of the Raleigh to this city convinced them that every man, woman and child would pay, and pay exorbitant prices, for the privilege of sailing close to the ship and shouting hurrahs to her brave crew. Their foresight seldom fails and already some of them have hired steamers and tugs. But the owners of tugs and steamboats, looking for their share of profits, have increased the price for vessels. The return of the Raleigh, they say, will bring forth as great a crowd of sightseers as New York has ever produced.

Three thousand five hundred dollars for a day's rental is the price demanded for one steamboat, while the figures on smaller ones range all the way from \$700 upward.

Astor Battery Wants to Join In. The members of the Astor Battery are anxious to join in the welcome to the Raleigh. Their organization is now a social one, with president and vice-president.

They will drill in Madison Square Garden to-day, after which they will meet to formulate plans for their part of the reception to the Raleigh.

Captain Theodore F. Schmidt, of the First Artillery, is drilling the Astor Battery for an exhibition at Madison Square Garden on Saturday. They will go through the manoeuvres which led them to victory in their attack on Manila. Captain Schmidt declares the boys are enthusiastic over the return of the Raleigh, and to a man they want to take a part in welcoming her. They now number about sixty, but Captain Schmidt says he will be able to get about eighty for the Raleigh reception, for the men out of town will hurry back for the occasion.

Washington, March 23.—The Secretary of the Navy made the definite statement this afternoon that the Raleigh will be ordered to New York.

"I understand," he said, "that the Raleigh is soon due at the Azores. On her reporting there I will have her cabled to go to New York."

It is not understood that this will interfere with the orders for the Raleigh to go to Hampton Roads if it be found necessary for her to touch there on her way to New York. It is more likely, however, that she will be ordered by the Secretary to go direct to New York from Punta Gorda, in the Azores. The vessel can coal and land her fighting crew just as well at New York as at Hampton Roads.